THE COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY, MARCH 21st. 1797. NUMBER 598.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Copper will be sold at the Exchange on Friday 2d of June, and three Months Credit, the remains of their Old Broad-Cloth will at the same time be disposed of without reserve to the Highest Bidder.

The Articles to be paid for and taken away within three Months after the Sale, in default of which they will be resold and should any loss arise, the Original Purchasers are to be held answerable for the same.

The Purchasers to deposit One Star Pagoda in the hands of the Import-ware-house-keeper as Earnest Money to bind the Bargain

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

J. BRODIE,
IMPORT-WARE-HOUSE-KEEPER.

Fort St. George, 14th March, 1797.

Hope Card & Reynolds,

HAVE the Pleasure to inform their FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, that they have just recieved

THE CHOICE

Investment,

OF

CAPT. MARSH, of the *Princess of Wales*,

AND

CAPT. HUGHES, of the *Eliza Ann*,

From the late departure of the Ships from London they can warrant every Article to be in the higest order and of the best quality, and the Claret from the first Houses.

H. C. and R. have a few Pipes of London Particular, which has been near three Years in India, and which they can recommend, at 150 Pagodas the Pipe, and a few half Pipes of very fine

Old Port Wine,

ALSO

A FEW COPIES OF THE SECOND VOL.

OF THE

Gallery of Fashion,

AND

A small Quantity of

Velno's Vegetable Syrup.

At 12 Pagodas the Bottle.

To be sold, a Strong handsome Bombay Chesnut Horse, 16 Hands high, with a fashionable Bengal Bandy and Harness.

To be seen at Messrs. Hope, Card, and Reynolds, in the Fort.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst & Branson,

At their Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 22d Inst.

At 12 o'Clock,

A STRONG neat BANDY, and a fast Trotting Serviceable Horse, with Plated Harness.

ALSO

A Serviceable Manilla BANDY HORSE.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

At their Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 22d Inst.

At 12 o'Clock;

THE SECOND VOL. OF THE

Gallery of Fashion,

SELECT VIEWS,

IN THE MYSORE COUNTRY,

AN INVOICE OF

BOOKS,

ALSO

AN INVOICE OF

STATIONARY,

CONSISTING OF

MEDIUM, Demy Foolscap, Quarto Post, Gilt and Plain, Octavo Ditto, Pens, Ink, Tape, &c.

AND

THE FOLLOWING

Furniture,

A Teak-wood Bureau, and Book-Case, a Card Table and Chairs, and a Teak Dining Table.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst & Branson,

At their Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, 22d Inst,

At 12 o'Clock.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN,

LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

A HANDSOME BAY SADDLE MARE of high Cast, Fourteen and a half hands high, pleasant in her paces, free from vice, and warranted sound—would answer admirably to match another to drive in a Carriage or to breed from.

ALSO

A Serviceable Acheen Bandy Horse, a fast goer, and very quiet—with a Light Sulkey and Harness.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

At their Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 22d Inst.

At 11 o'Clock,

AN INVOICE OF

Ironmongery,

AND

AN INVOICE OF

Toy's,

Hand-bills will be published,

Capt. Prescott.

BEGS Leave to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC at large, that he has removed the remaining part

OF HIS

Europe Investment.

WHICH WAS EXPOSED FOR SALE,

AT HIS HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

TO THE GODOWNS,

UNDER THE HOUSE.

where he will be happy to receive any Orders they may favour him with.

Tickets of the Asylum Lottery.

ARE FOR SALE.

AT the CARNATIC BANK, and AGENT's OFFICE, *Madras*;--by Messrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE, and Co. *Calcutta*; by JAMES TATE, Esq. *Bombay*;—and by Messrs. DE BURY, JOANNES, SINAN, and Co. *Pondicherry*

PRIZE TICKETS in the EXCHANGE LOTTERY, will be received in Payment for Tickets, after the usual Deduction of 10 per Cent.

The Asylum Lottery.

FIFTH DAY's DRAWING.

Thursday, the 16th Instant, 1797.

No. 5034 Being the First drawn Ticket on the 5th Day entitled to (500) Star Pagodas.

No. 2400 Last drawn Ticket entitled to (250) Star Pagodas.

No. 2793 Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

No. 713 Prize of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

475	481	55	278	317	482	499	850
575	798	1511	1764	1162	1465	1823	1220
1500	1022	1742	2357	7947	2827	2477	2248
2806	2605	3032	3893	3540	3262	3330	3061
3306	3141	3382	3529	3571	4015	4538	4424
4263	5871	5667	5358	5387	5369	5419	6538
6297	6524	6948	6176	6526	6587	6919	6728
6011	6307	7727	7422	7715	7940	7464	7580
8198	8178	8695	8601	8583	8960	8086	8933
8782	9896	9130	9439	9459	9574	9225	9813
9677	9204	9406	9687	9164	4106		

SIXTH DAY's DRAWING.

Monday, the 20th Instant.

No. 6463 Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

No. 2318 5728 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

208	395	970	537	625	779	581	530
1794	1998	1766	1970	2100	2598	2258	2697
2514	3836	3774	3904	3453	3473	3024	3406
3667	3627	3480	4746	4702	4587	4807	4900
4886	5977	5794	5469	5947	6780	6790	6294
6339	6070	6769	6403	6164	6785	7581	7356
7627	7102	7868	7781	7253	7783	8721	8500
8321	8175	8357	8872	8844	9283	9513	9029
9827	9176	9027	9988	9238	9997		

The Wheel is above par. Star Pagodas 1820

Theatre.

On FRIDAY next the 24th Instant.

WILL BE PERFORMED THE

TREGEDY

OF

"Venice Preserved."

*** Doors to be opened at 7. The Performance as soon after as possible.

☞ TICKETS to be had at Mr. CHASE's OFFICE in the *Fort*, at the SECRETARY's HOUSE, in *Vipery*, and at the THEATRE, at the usual rates.

During the Performance, a TENT will be pitched at the THEATRE, for the convenience of those who may purchace Tickets at that period.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES are requested to direct their CARRIAGES and PALLANKEENS, to *enter* at the Gate near to Mr. WHITE's, and *return* by that leading to Mr SMITH's GARDEN's.

P. BOSC,
SECRETARY.

Subscription Concert.

THE SUBCRIBERS.

TO

Mr. Sansoni's Concert.

ARE INFORMED THAT

THE NEXT

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

PANTHEON,

On THURSDAY the 23d March,

N. B. To Begin precisely at Eight o'Colck.

SCHEME,

OF THE FIRST BOMBAY

Road Lottery.

FOR 1797.

FOR RUPEES 1,20,000

UNDER THE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF

Messrs. JOHN FORBES,
ALEXANDER ADAMSON,
JAMES TATE,
RICHARD TORIN,
GEORGE SIMSON,
PATRICK HADOW,
AND
WILLIAM ASHBURNER.

As Commissioners,

Tickets 2,400 at 50 Rupees each are Rupees, 1.20,000

1 Prize of	Rupees	20,000
1 ditto of	ditto,	10,000
4 ditto of	5000 each ditto	20,000
5 ditto of	1000 each	5,000
20 ditto of	500 each	10,000
200 ditto of	100 each	20,000
400 dotto of	75 each	30,000
1 ditto last drawn		5,000
632 Prizes	Rupees	1,20,000
1762 Blanks,		
400		

IN order that a project solely set on foot to promote a purpose of public utility, may find all the encouragement which such an undertaking deserves at the hands of a liberal Community, the Commissioners conceive it behoves them to declare that Ten per Cent. the Customary product of a Lottery, will be appropriated to the construction of Public Roads, and more immediately to the completion of that already begun by Private Subscription, across the Flats, to unite the Parell and Broach Roads, without any other deduction than for the expences absolutely incumbant upon the undertaking.

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be disposed of, at the Office of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co. at 16 Star Pagod[illegible]ch, agreeable to the Scheme[illegible]

Fort St, George, 10th March 1797.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,

AT THE

Cavalry Cantonments,

ARCOT,

ON THE THIRTY-FIRST INSTANT,

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

Lieut. Col. W. Younge.

DECEASED,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY

OF ELEGANT

Household Furniture, Plate, &c.

WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

BOOKS,

AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES,

To be paid for on Delivery, in *Cash* or *Bills* at two or three Months on the PAY MASTER, in Option of the Purchaser.

For further Particulars, Enquire of

Captain F. Walker, Arcot.

Fort St. George, 9th March 1797.

Advertisement.

Bell's Claret,

PER SHIP

HARRIET,

CAPTAIN ARCHER,

HAS A FEW CHESTS OF

CLARET, from Bell of Guernsey, warranted of excellent quality, which he is selling by the Chest and half Chest, at Six Pagodas per Dozen, and in lots of Five Chests each, at Five Pagodas, per Dozen, Ready

Please apply to Captain Archers's Dubash, at Mr. Dring's.

Remittance to Europe,

BILLS in sets of £2000. each, drawn by the Supra Cargoes in China, on the Court of Directors, at 365 days sight, without any option of deferring payment, to be had of

Messrs. Chase Sewell and Chase.

Fort St. George, 14th January 1797.

Administration.

ANY Person having demands on the Estate of the late CAPT. LIEUT. EDWARD CUDMORE, is requested to state the same to Mr. ORD, *Assistant Surgeon*, at Kisnagerry, to whom those indebted to the estate will be pleased to make immediate Payment.

Bills.

Drawn at Twelve Months Sight, in Sets

OF

One Thousand, and Five Hundred Pounds, Sterling each,

TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,

BY APPLICATION TO

Messrs. Kindersley, Watts and Co.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN

William Lushington,

AND

James Law,

HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED

On the 30th Ultimo,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave to give Notice, that he has established a House of General Business in LONDON, under the firm of LUSHINGTONS and MAVOR, by whom all Commissions from Gentlemen of the Army or in the Civil Service, however minute, will be strictly attended to, and those from the Merchant and Manufacturer, meet with that punctuality of execution and regularity of information, so essentially requisite in mercantile concerns.

London, May 2d, 1796.

Sales by Auction.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Meſſrs. Lane & Heefke,

At their Rooms

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 22d Inſt.

At 11 o'Clock.

A QUANTITY OF VERY ELEGANT

Cut Glaſs-Ware,

CONSISTING OF

VASES, Fruit-Diſhes, Hooka Bottoms and Salt Cellars.

ALSO

A few Caſks of Currents, Piſtachio Nuts, Vermicelli, Anniſeeds, in Pounds, alſo Patent Cocoa.

AND

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Oilman's Stores,

IN THE GREATEST PERFECTION,

And at the ſame Time will be ſold

A very elegant collection of

PRINTS;

FRAMED AND GLAZED,

In which are RODNEY'S ACTION, and Deſtruction of the Baſtile, Death of HIPPOLITUS, Hiſtorical Prints, & Landſcapes.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Meſſrs. Lane and Heefke,

At their Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 22d Inſt.

At 11 o'Clock;

The Remainder of the Articles Advertiſed in laſt Paper,

CONSISTING OF,

LUTSTRINGS, Pelong, Mulmuls, Bengal Dooria Handkerchiefs,

Globe Lamps, Shades, Dining Tables, Cots, One Carpet, and Twelve ſmall Paintings.

For Sale on Commiſſion.

By Meſſrs. Lane & Heefke,

The following well Choſen,

INVESTMENT,

LANDED FROM THE

HARRIET,

CLARET, FROM DIFFERENT HOUSES.

Sadlery,

CONSISTING OF

Bandy Harneſs, Whips, Horſe Cloths, Jocky Caps, Head-ſtalls and Reins, Curry Combs and Bruſhes, Dog Collars &c.

Glaſs Ware,

Very Elegant Green and White, Glaſs, Six and Eight Branch Luſters, Shades, Goblets, Tumblers, &c.

A large Collection of Beautiful Prints,

Mathematical Inſtruments,

Ladies, Screen Claſſes,

Carved & Burniſhed Gold Picture--Mouldings for Frames.

Hats,

Ladies, and Gentlemens round and Cocked, and Childrens Hats,

Perfumery,

From Smyth and Co,

Oilman's Stores,

With a General Aſſortment of Leſſer Articles.

For Private Sale.

BY

Meſſrs. Lane and Heefke,

VERY FINE

ARRACK,

At Forty-Five Pagodas per Leager.

Advertiſement.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Partnerſhip of LANE and HEEFKE, will be diſſolved on the 30th of April next, Mr. LANE finding it neceſſary to dedicate the whole of his time to his Employ, in the CARNATIC BANK.

J. K. LANE.
J. L. HEEFKE.

Fort St. George, 21ſt March, 1797.

J. L. Heefke,

PROPOSES to carry on the Auction and Commiſſion Buſineſs, in his own Name, from the 1ſt May next, and ſolicits the Intereſt of his Friends, and the Public, in theſe Employs.

J. L. HEEFKE.

Fort St. George, 21ſt March, 1797.

Navy Victualling Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MONEY is wanted for the uſe of HIS MAJESTY's NAVY,

For which BILLS will be granted on the HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS, for Victualling HIS MAJESTY's NAVY.

LONDON.

PAYABLE AT NINETY DAYS SIGHT,

Sealed Propoſals will be received for the ſame at my Office on or before Saturday the twenty fifth Inſtant at Noon, when the Loweſt Propoſal will be accepted of.

The GENTLEMEN who give in TENDERS will be pleaſed to mark on the back of their Letters.

"TENDERS FOR NAVY BILLS" in order to prevent their being opened, prior to the date fixed on.

BASIL COCHRANE.

Fort St. George, 18th March 1797. { Contractor for Victualing HIS MAJESTYS SHIPS, and VESSELS in the Indian Seas.

Sales by Auction.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderſon,

At his Rooms,

On THURSDAY, the 23d Inſt.

At 11 o'Clock,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

EUROPEGOODS,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

BOOKS, Boxes of Stationary, Ironmongery, Caſes of Fiſhing Tackle, Caſes of Garden Tools, Sadlery, &c. One Double barrelled Gun by Richards, in a Caſe, one Double barrelled Rifle ditto by Mortimeri,n a Caſe.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Brown and Aſhton,

At their Rooms,

On THURSDAY, the 23d Inſtant,

At 11 o'Clock.

The following Articles

VIZ.

A QUANTITY OF

SETS of Black Wedge-wood Tea Pots, Sugar Pots, and Milk Pots, Eight pair Shades Plated Slides, Six pair of Pillar Shades with Plated Feet, 20 Dozen of Soft Pomatum. Razors in each, 20 Dozen Bottled Fruit, a few Boxes Raiſins, ſome Brandy Fruit, Macaroni and Vermacelli, a ſmall quantity of Bacon in remarkable fine order.

The above will be ſold poſitively without reſerve.

The ſame day will be ſold,

A very handſome ſerviceable Bandy, almoſt New, and very well Finiſhed.

The Public are hereby informed.

That on the 1ſt of May next,

Mr. John Hunter,

OF THE

Britiſh Bank,

AND

Mr. George Hay,

OF THE HOUSE OF

Meſſrs. McDowell, Fraſer & Hay,

INTEND ENTERING INTO

Co-partnerſhip,

IN THE

Agency & Commiſſion Buſineſs.

UNDER THE FIRM OF

Hunter and Hay,

Madras 11th March, 1797.

For Sale,

BY JOHN HUNTER,

FORTY BALES of Sadda Cottos, the produce of the interior Part of the Circars, and of which the fineſt Long Cloths are made, and of a ſuperior Quality to that which is uſually carried to China.

Six Boxes of the firſt Sort of Indigo,

One hundred Pieces of $1\frac{1}{4}$ Yard plain Muſlins,

Twenty ditto of Ladies Handkerchiefs,

ALSO

Six Bales of [illegible]njams, and one ditto fine Shirt Cloth, Ju[illegible] arrived on the Catherine.

Fort St. George, [illegible] January

Mr. Maillerdex,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, and the Public in General that his Mechanical Figures, are to be exhibited at the

PANTHEON,

To-morrow Wedneſday the 22d, and the next day from the hours of 9 to 11 in the Morning, and from 7 to 10 in the Evening, Tickets of Admiſſion, Three Pagodas each to be had, of Mrs. Laney and Loring's in the Fort.

Claret for Sale,

JUST IMPORTED ON THE

AMERICAN SHIP

OCEAN,

Of a very ſuperior Flavor,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Scott, Iale & Co. of London.

At 80 Pagodas per Cheſt, containing 12 dozen,

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO

Meſſrs. Colt, Baker, Day & Co.

Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Meſſrs. Roebuck, Abbott & Co.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CLARET imported by the MELVILLE CASTLE, from the Houſes of STOCKDALE PAXTON and Co. and HARLEY. Likewiſe MADEIRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

Advertiſement.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FENWICK, of the 1ſt Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry—having died inteſtate; MAJOR MACLEANE, as Commanding the Corps, has taken Charge of his Effects, which will be delivered to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as may be authoriſed by Law to receive them.

Samulcottah. 13th Feb. 1797

THE COURIER.

Madras: March, 21ſt 1797.

THE HON. COMPANY's SHIP, PHŒNIX, Captain Orrok, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 6th Inſtant,—ſhe left the Cape on the 27th of December.

PACKET OVER-LAND.

ON the 18th. Inſtant, DESPATCHES Over-land were received by GOVERNMENT; forwarded, we believe, by Mr. MANESTY, the Honorable Company's Resident at Buſſorah.

The heads of Intelligence received by this medium, and yet made known, are brief but important, they ſtate that WAR had been declared by SPAIN, againſt GREAT BRITAIN, and that in conſequence, ſeveral EXPEDITIONS, were on the point of taking place againſt the diſtant poſſeſſions of the Enemy.

The *Spaniſh Court*, had ordered 40,000 troops to march to the frontiers of *Portugal.*

Two English *Frigates*, and 14 ſail of Merchantmen, were Seized by the Spaniards at Cadiz.

Naval hoſtility had commenced in the Mediterranean,—ADMIRAL MANN's Squadron having been chaſed into Gibralter by the Spaniſh Fleet, commanded by *Admiral Don* LANGARA.

At the period when the Deſpatches left England, Admiral Mann's Fleet continued blocked-up at Gibraltar, by the Spaniards, whoſe Fleet conſiſted of Nineteen Sail of the Line, and a number of heavy Frigates:—Intelligence, of this circumſtance, however, had been conveyed to Admiral *Sir John Jervis*, who was ſtationed off Toulon, and who was about to proceed, to the relief of Admiral Mann; when it was imagided that the *Spaniſh Admiral*, would receive *one more* proof of the Superiority of the Britiſh Navy.

Notwithſtanding that Spain, urged by republican policy, or by an unwiſe temerity, had declared War againſt Great Britain, yet was a general PEACE daily expected to take place;—LORD MALMESBURY, who continued at Paris, having been received, by the Pariſians, with every demonſtration of joy, and reſpect;—On the day of his public entry the populace hailed his approach with the loudeſt acclamations, and taking the Horſes from his Carriage, draw it to the place appointed for his Lordſhip's reception by the Legiſlative Body.

An AMBASSADOR from the EMPEROR had alſo arrived at PARIS, directed to *co-operate* with the Britiſh Miniſter for the adjuſtment of a GENERAL PACIFICATION.

An ENVOY from PORTUGAL had alſo arrived at Paris, to negociate a Peace with the Executive Directory,

The greateſt difficulties occured in the concluſion of a Peace with the POPE. A Congreſs had been eſtabliſhed at *Florence;* but the parties could not agree: The POPE is afraid of compromiſing his Infallibility, in re-calling the Briefs which he iſſued relating to France. Cardinal GALEPPI carried the conditions impoſed by the Directory to *Rome.*—Theſe the POPE, after diſcuſſing the point in conjunction with the Cardinals, rejected, becauſe the Letter of the French Commiſſary ſtated, that they muſt be either accepted, or refuſed *in toto.*

On the 17th of September, a freſh interview was to take place at *Florence*, between M. GALEPPI, the Papal Plenipotentiary, and SALICETTI. At *Rome* they affect to prepare for a Religious War, in caſe the Directory ſhould inſiſt on a formal retractation on the part of the POPE. Bulls and Briefs have already been printed. But the time is paſt, in which that kind of Artillery could procure for the Holy See the aſſiſtance of numerous Armies. The concluſion of a Peace with the KING of NAPLES, will cauſe the Holy Father to make freſh reflections on the ſubject.

Reſpecting the operations of the French, and Imperial ARMIES, on the RHINE, or in ITALY, we have only learnt that the *latter* have been generally ſucceſsful.

It is ſomewhat extraordinary, that the Bombay Courier, of the 4th Inſtant, received yeſterday, is totally ſilent even reſpecting the arrival of the Packet at Buſſorah.

To the above Intelligence, we have only to add that, the EMPRESS of RUSSIA, and the KING of SARDINIA, had died early in October.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain, 18th. March, 1797.

G. O. BY the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, is never ſo happy as when called upon to publiſh his *approbation* of the Troops, or to mark the merits of particular Corps—The performance of the MADRAS BATTALION, at the Review this Morning, could not but command his applauſe,—nor can he better expreſs the great ſatisfaction it gave him than by joining as he cordially does, in the warm commendations paſſed on the Corps a few mornings ſince, by the *Right Honorable the Governor*, on the occaſion of his reviewing it, *and preſenting it with its Colours.*

Fort St. George 8th March, 1797.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Js. GILMOUR, *Aſſiſtant Surgeon* to do duty at the Garriſons of Attore and Tiagar until further Orders.

Mr. J. HUMPAGE *Aſſiſtant Surgeon* under orders for the 2d Battalion of the 3d Native Regiment to remain at the Preſidency, and to do duty at the General Hoſpital until further Orders.

Mr. Js. JOHNSTONE appointed *Surgeon* to the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, vice King, and Mr. J. KING *Surgeon* to the Garriſon of Dindigul, vice Johnſtone permitted to exchange.

Mr. C. BRYDIE having been admitted an *Aſſiſtant Surgeon* on the Eſtabliſhment is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleaſed to appoint Meſſrs. Henry Munt, and Laurence Goodall, Cadets on their Military Eſtabliſhment at this Preſidency, they are admitted Enſigns of Infantry, date of rank to be Settled hereafter.

Mr. W. RAVENSHAW is alſo admitted an *Enſign* of Engineers.

The following appointment of Conductors of Stores to take place.

WALTER STANHOPE at Trichinopoly, Francis Hazlewood, at Penagra.

DAVID MORGAN with the Nizam's Detachment, and John Fitchet, at Amboor.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, Calcutta, 20th. February, 1797.

Reſolved, that the *embarkation* of His Majeſty's 76th Regiment for Madras, be *countermanded*, and that they be ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to proceed to Dinapore, whenever the Deputy Governor ſhall iſſue orders to that effect.

On the 5th. Inſtant the Ship WARREN HASTINGS, Captain Fleming, arrived at Calcutta from England, which ſhe left on the 29th. October.

When the Warren Hastings ſailed, it was reported, that the *East India Company's* had it in contemplation, to apply to Parliament for leave to *encreaſe their Capital* in the ſum of *Two Millions*, which would of courſe be complied with.

The Directors of the *India Company* propoſe to *pay off all their Bonds*, on increaſing their Capital.

SIR CHAS. W. MALLET, *Bart.* arrived at Bombay, from Poonah. on the 26th Ult.

His Majeſty's Sloop HOBART, having undergone a thorough Repair, has been hauled out of Bombay Dock, and is preparing to join the Admiral with every poſſible expedition.

HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON,

The following Gentlemen have been promoted By REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER, to the Rank of LIEUTENANT in His Majesty's Navy.

Mr. THOMAS METHVEN, AND Mr. RICHARD ARTHUR, to His Majesty's Sloop HOBART.

Mr. CHARLES TIMMINS, to His Majesty's Ship HEROINE.

Mr. CHARLES KNIGHTON, to His Majesty's Ship CARYSFORD.

Mr. W. DUDGE, to His Majesty's Ship TRIDENT.

Mr. DENT, to His Majesty's Sloop SWIFT.

It has been reported, but on what authority we have yet to learn, that *four large French Frigates* had made their appearance off the *Cape of Good Hope,* and that being chased by *Admiral Pringle's* Squadron, they had made their escape, by dint of superior sailing,—This circumstance is said to have taken place about the 20th. of November,—if true, it is yet certain that they could not be a part of *Sercey's* Squadron, as he had not left Mergui before the 28th of October.

Respecting Sercey's Squadron, various reports have obtained—*report the last* has sent them to *Manilla :* in fact we know nothing respecting them since their departure from Mergui.

We have reason to believe that a *French Privateer,* (formerly the *Moen,* Danish *Frigate,)* mounting *thirty Guns,* is now at Sea—her station is unknown.

The Nonsuch, and a Ship lately launched at Calcutta, are purchased and fitted out by that Government for the protection of the Trade.

The Danish Ship Elsineur, Captain Olisson, has sailed from Bombay for Tranquebar and Madras.

TELEGRAPH.—*4th March.*

On Thursday, the arrival of the *Castor,* Capt. Joseph Salkeld, was annouced, from the Cape of Good Hope, which she left on the 12th December: she brought several private letters from thence.

The American ship *Three Sisters,* Captain J. Dobel, is likewise in the river from Manilla, which she left on the 25 January.

The *Union* Transport, with the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies, of His Majesty's 33d Regiment on board, engaged, and beat off a French Privateer, off the Negrais.

A beautiful, well built ship named the *Calcutta,* of 14,000, bags was launched on Thursday last, from the yard of Messrs. *Glass* and *Wood:*—she has two complete tiers of ports, one upon her upper deck; and is acknowledged by professional men, to be highly finished, and in every other respect of superior construction.

Extract Dated Vizapatnam, 7th March 1797.

"We received accounts on the 5th Instant "that a vessel supposed to be the Modeste, *French* "*Privateer,* had captured the Blenhiem in Coringa Roads, and had also taken a Budgerow, "belonging to Mr. Snodgrass, and early yesterday morning a signal was made on the Dolphin's nose for a ship from the Southward, she "continued standing on before the wind until "within about 4 miles of the FOX, when perceiving her force the strange sail instantly haul'd "her wind and stood out to the Eastward, the Fox "got under-way with incredible expedition, and "gave Chace, and the Enemy crouded all her "Canvas in order to escape: the Chace commenced at 10 o'clock and was visible from the "Dolphin's Nose until near three in the afternoon, during which time we perceived with "great pleasure, that by superior manœuvering "the Fox weathered very considerably on the "Enemy.

"From whence we presaged a successful issue "and our expectations have not been disappointed, the Fox, returned here this morning towing "her Prize, the Modeste; she had originally 6 "long French 18 Pounders, 4 of which during "the Chace together with all her anchors, she "threw over Board—she *sawed several of her* "*Beams through* and by a press of Sail *carried* "*away her fore Top mast,* but nothing could avail "the very superior skill displayed in manœuvering "the Fox. After a Chace of 8 Hours, the Privateer Struck.

"While CAPT. MALCOLM's Conduct reflects "on himself the highest Credit as an Officer, it "merits the warmest thanks of the Commercial "Body, by the happy success with which it has "been attended, in thus ridding us of a Vessel "which has already Captured Nine Vessels, and "was in a Condition to have still further Disturbed our Trade."

The following very curious and interesting anecdote is taken from a late publication well known to the *lovers* of the Turf.

"The Godolphin Arabian, was a brown Horse, about fifteen hands high, he was first the property of Mr. Coke, and given by him to Mr. Roger Williams, keeper of the St. James's Coffee House, by whom he was presented to Lord Godolphin. He was teazer to Hobgoblin for several years, and on the latter's refusing to cover Roxana, she was put to the Arabian, and from that cover, produced Lath, the first horse the Godolphin Arabian got. To those who are thoroughly conversant with the Turf, it would be superfluous to remark, that he undoubtedly contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this Country, than any Stallion before or since his time:—it would be equally unnecessary to enumerate his get; suffice it to say, that he was Sire of Cade, Regulus, Blank, Babraham, and Bajazet, and that every Superior horse of the present day partakes of his valuable blood.—He died at Hogmagog, in 1753, in the 29th. year of his age, and is buried in a covered passage, leading to the stable, with a flat stone over him, without any inscription.—In regard to his pedigree, from all that can be collected, none was brought over with him, as it was said, and generally believed he was Stolen.

ARRIVALS.

March 19th,—Ship Antelope, Powell, Calcutta, —21st Vigilant, Lennon Ditto.

DEPARTURES.

March 15th,—Ship Hercules York, Europe, —16th Bark Mercury, Smith, Ganjam,—18th Ship Begler, Campbell, Coringa,—19th Surprise Galley, Walker, Pondicherry,—20th Brig Catherine, Wheaden, Bunder.

THE SUN,

October 27, 1796.

*****

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF LORD MALMESBURY AT PARIS.

At midnight, Mr. WIFFIN, one of His Majesty's Messengers, arrived at Lord GRENVILLE's Office, with despatches from Lord MALMESBURY at Paris.

The folling interesting particulars respecting his Lordship's reception in France we state upon unquestionable authority, and they cannot fail to be particularly interesting to all descriptions of people in this Country.

He was received upon his landing by the Municipality and the Etat Major, and conducted by them to the *Silver Lion Hotel:* kept by M. DUCROQ. His Lordship was here waited upon by the Director of the Customhouse, who enquired whether the Baggage on board the Flag of Truce belonged entirely to his Lordship and Suite? Being answered in the affirmative, the Baggage was immediately sent to the Hotel, without undergoing any examination. His Lordship and Suite dined at the Hotel, and expressed great satisfaction with their entertainment.

In the evening of the same day, two of the Messengers attending his Lordship and some of his Servants, went forward.

On the following morning, Wednesday the 19th, his Lordship, after seeing the Commissary of the Executive Power, and the Commander of the Garrison, proceeded on his journey to *Paris.* In his route he was every where received wish the hearty gratulations of the people. On Saturday morning his Lordship approached Paris, and about ten miles from the City he was met by a crowd of people, many of whom were Poissardes, who received him with the loudest acclamations, surrounding the Carriage, and took every means of testifying their joy.—As they approached the environs of Paris, the crowd proudigiosly increased. *The Poisardes entered* LORD MALMSEBURY's *Carriage, and overvelmed him with their Caresses.*

His Lordship, we understand, had an interview with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on Sunday, and had been well received by him. He had only, however, made known his Powers when the Messenger came away. On Monday morning at two o'clock Mr. WIFFIN was despatched from Paris. He reached Calais in Thirty-four Hours, but was detained there for some time by a strong adverse wind.

A strict Embargo has been laid for upwards of the last fortnight upon all Foreign Vessels in the French Ports, for the purpose of concealing the outfit of an Expedition at Dunkirk. This, however, is only supposed to consist of some Vessels laden with Provisions, which are destined to enter and sail up the Rhine, for the relief of the Armies.

Mr. WIFFIN returned in the Flag of Truce that carried over Lord MALMESBURY; which was permitted to sail by a special order from Paris.

The People universally expressed the most extravagant joy at the prospect of a re-establishment of Peace between the two Countries. The language used in speaking of the Directory was not of the most respectful kind. The people generally remarked, *that they now saw that England was sincere in its desire for Peace, and they would see whether it was the intention of their Rulers that they should again enjoy that blessing.*

Every thing upon the road, and in Paris, was extravagantly dear. The Inn-keepers rejoiced at the sight of Specie.

The general appearance of the Country was good, but it seemed every where very thinly inhabited.

A Messenger came over in the Flag of Truce with Mr. WIFFIN, to the Sardinian Minister here with an account of the death of His Sardinian Majesty.

MOREAU was at Strasburg on the 14th, and left that place at half past five in the Afternoon of the following day. His Head quarters were at Fribourg on the 15th. From this it would appear, that MOREAU has opened a communication with *Kehl,* and will thus probably secure the retreat of a great part of his Army.

Perlet's Journal of the 12th has the following article:

"PEACE is made with the KING of NAPLES, the Treaty was signed the day before yesterday, in a General Secret Committee. It does not resemble that concluded with the King of Sardinia. The King of Naples makes no Cession of territory. He only grants to us commercial advantages. He excludes the English from his Ports till a Peace; and he promises reparation for the outrage done in 1792, to our Ambassador at Naples.

The Accounts from Gibraltar, brought by the Telemachus Cutter, confirm the French account of the *Declaration of War by the Court of Spain against this Country.* Rear-Admiral MANN's Squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line and some Frigates, was chaced into Gibraltar by a Spanish Fleet of seventeen sail of the line and several Frigates, which were to be joined by ten or twelve ships of the line more from Carthagena. This united force was destined for Toulon, to raise the blockade of that Port by the British Admiral, and to form a junction with the French Fleet there.

General O'HARA had taken every precaution to prevent a surprize of Gibraltar on the land side, and the Marines from Admiral MANN's Squadron had been landed, for the purpose of strengthing the Garrison.

It has been stated confidently for these two days past, Mr. WYNDHAM has been superseded as Secretary at War by the Right Honorable THOMAS STEELE. We do not state this from any authority, but as a subject of common report and general belief in every circle in the metropolis.

The Election, for two Members to serve in Parliament for Yarmouth, in the room of Lord CHARLES TOWNSHEND and Brigadier-General HOWE, commenced yesterday; and when the Mail left that place at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the numbers were as follow;—

General *Loftus,*	: :	504
Mr. *Jodrell,*	: :	474
Sir *John Jervis,*	: :	368

FRANCE.

PARIS,—*October* 13.

General JOURDAN has remainded at *Liege* ever since he quitted the Army.

The mediation of the Court of *Spain* contributed not a little to obtain Peace for the KING of NAPLES on moderate terms. The Directory long hesitated whether or not they should sign the Treaty, which to some of the Members did not appear sufficiently advantageous. It is affirmed, that CARNOT was the man who made them decide in favour of the Treaty, by making them feel the necessity of accelerating the termination of the War.

The High Court of Justice is at length installed, and about to begin its functions.

October 19.

The Court of *Madrid* ordered the English Ambassador on the 5th of October to quit the Spanish Territory.

Private Letters from *Cadiz* inform us, that there sailed from that port, on the 26th September, a Fleet, composed of 19 Ships of the Line, 10 Frigates, 4 Corvettes, besides Zebecs. It is presumed, that this Squadron will go to *Carthagena,* to the joined by 12 other Ships and 8 Frigates; and that it will go immediately to open the harbour of *Toulon,* and join the Naval Force of the Republic.

Two sons of Orleans, detained at Marseilles, have sent a petition to the Directory, for a passport to Philadelphia, Their demand was agreed to. This is not all. Some Agents of the French Government have been charged to instruct and even to invite the oldest of the Orleans, then at Altona, the next department to that in which his brothers reside, to follow their example. It is said that he did not hesitate, and that he has sent a letter to the Directory, in which he engages so verify his embarkation to the French Envoy at Hamburg, and that he will commit himself to the charge of the Republic at Philadelphia, where he will ascertain his residence every month.

Mrs. CORNELY, the once celebrated proprietor and conductress of Carlisle-house, Soho-square, some years since a place of fashionable resort, is now, in her eightieth year, a prisoner for debt in Newgate.

The place of Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, was jointly held by the late Lord MANSFIELD and Mr. WAY, by patent, with remainder to the survivor. Mr. WAY, therefore, is now the sole patentee.

THOMAS MACDONALD Esq. Counsellor at Law, has been appointed one of the TWO COMMISSIONERS to go to AMERICA, on the part of his Majesty, pursuant, to the late treaty with the united States.

The object is of immense magnitude and extent, but as the Commissioners, have the absolute power of regulating the mode of proceeding before them, so as to prevent unnecessary delay, the business may be concluded in a shorter time than the General nature of it might seem to require: the Commissioners, were to go out in a ship of War in the course of October.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:—*Monday, 8th Oct.*

We yesterday received the Paris Papers up to Friday last, the 9th Instant, inclusive. These papers are extremely barren in point of Intelligence from the armies, which, however, our readers will find detailed at length. The Directory has published an official Declaration, that the disastrous retreat of General JOURDAN, notwithstanding all the reports that have been made by their enemies has not cost the Republic six thousand men, comprehending killed, wounded, deserters, prisoners and sick, and that this army, which has been reinforced with from 16 to 18000 fresh troops, is to resume an attitude which shall prove, that though the French may experience a check they can never be vanquished. The article adds, that the rumours which have been spread of a new requisition of men of a certain age, are false; that nothing can give the slighest foundation to such a report, that on the contrary, their successes, the losses of their enemies, the defeat of WURMSER in Italy, the different treaties of Peace already made this year as well as those which they have the well founded expectation yet to make, would render any recruit of the armies not only useless but hurtful.

Such is the account which the Directory has thought it expedient to give to the Republic. Our readers will subject it to the test of probability, and comparing it with the reports of the German Gazettes, and with the well known fact of the retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse for so immense a distance, and of the number of battles they had to sustain, will judge of the truth or falshood of the statement. In the mean time, all that the Paris papers state of the actual operations of this army seems to be taken from the Brussels Gazette, by which it appears that some slight skirmishes have taken place, in which the French have had the advantage, and that General Bournonville is occupied in restoring discipline to the distracted body.

From the army of MOREAU we have not been able to trace a single article in any of the French Journals, nor are there any farther accounts from Italy.

The only important article which the French papers contain, is the Official Notice published by the Directory on the measure of the application from the English Court for a Passport. We think it material to present to our readers the original text of this article, that they may be able to judge of the veracity of our translation. We conceive it must be interesting to Englishmen to see the exact words in which the French Government have announced the first direct proposition towards Peace that has come from the English Court:

Une note officielle, datée de Westminster, le 21 Septembre, 1696 (vieux style), 3 Vendemiaire, an 5, remise le 9 de ce mois. au Ministre des Relations Extérieures, et par lui presentée au Directoire, demande des passe-ports pour un Envoyé au Cabinet Britannique, qui se rend en France pour y faire des ouvertures de paix. Le Directoire Exécutif a pris sur-le-champ un arrêté qui charge le Ministre des Relations Exterieures de delivrer les passe-ports demandé, à l'Envoyé d'Angleterre, qui sera muni de pleins pouvoirs, non seulement pour preparer et negocier la paix entre la Republique Française et la Grande Bretagne, mais pour la conclure définitivement entre les deux puissances. Si donc le Gouvernement Anglais est de bonne foi, si sa démarche, comme celles qu'il a faites jusqu'à present sur cet objet, ne tendent pas à faire croire qu'il ne fait la guerre que forcement, pour avoir le pretexte de demander des fonds que le peuple Anglais lui voit repandre à regret; si ce Gouvernement abjure une haine injuste, s'il ouvre l'oreille à la voix de lhumanité, s'il cede au vœu de la nation, dont les intérêts et le bonheur lui sont confiés, la paix n'éprouvera plus ni longueurs ni entraves.	An Official Note, dated from Westminster the 21st September, 1796, Old Style (3d Vendemiaire), 5th year, remitted the 9th of this month to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by him presented to the Directory, desires Passports for an Envoy from the British Cabinet, who is to come to France to make overtures of Peace.—The Executive Directory forthwith made a Decree, charging the Minister of Foreign Affairs to deliver the Passports desired to the Envoy of England, *who shall be invested with full powers, not only to propose and negociate a Peace between the French Republic and Great Britain, but to conclude it definitively between the two Powers.* If, then, the English Government is sincere; if this proceeding, like all those which she has made, up to this time upon this point, does not tend merely to make the world believe that she carries on the war unwillingly, and that it is made in order to have a pretext to require supplies which the English people see them spend with regret—if this Government abjures an unjust hatred, if she opens her ear to the voice of humanity, if she yields to the wish of the nation, whose interests and welfare are entrusted to her care, the peace will experince neither delay nor obstacle.
Extrait du Journal Officiel le Redacteur.	Extract from the Official Journal le Redacteur.

Such are the terms in which the Executive Directory on the 3d Instant made known to the people of France the important fact of the application made by the English Ministry.

ZEMAUN SHAW.

Zemaun Shaw and his army, having marched over deſerts, and almoſt inacceſſible mountains; after having floated acroſs the rapid rivers of the Panjab, after reaching nearly to the Gates of Imperial Delhi, ſlaying in his courſe myriads of unfortunate Seicks, after doing more than all the armies of Hindoſtan could do; in ſhort, *Zemaun Shaw* and his army, after being variouſly driven to and fro, through the dexterity of certain ingenious Artiſts, like the magic figures of a *Puncinello*, are found, during all theſe mighty feats, to have been enjoying ignoble repoſe and luxury in the city of Lahore. This ſayeth the Editor of the Aſiatic Mirror, certainly is " *ſine pulvere palma.*

M. BURKE's PAMPHLET.

In all the catalogue of publications, from Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man*, down to this day, there has not been ſuch a train of gunpowder laid under the Ariſtocracy of England, as the Letter of Edmund Burke to a Noble Lord. It is the Chef d' Œuvre of Democracy.—Its whole purport is to make a moſt indiſcreet expoſure of the grants of the Crown to an Ariſtocracy without merit; or rather, with the poſitive demerit of having aſſiſted the Crown in royal attacks upon the people; and theſe overgrown nobles, he ſays, now oppreſs the induſtry of humble men. He has choſen the Duke of Bedford for his inſtance of illuſtration, but his argument applies to every Lord of them all, whoſe anceſtors, by intrigue, by favouritiſm, or by abetting King's in the plunder of their fellow citizens, have been rewarded by a ſhare of the ſpoil. His virulance againſt the noble Duke, merely as one of the band of noble retainers, makes him forget the manners of a Gentleman. " The Duke of " Bedford (he ſays) is the Leviathan among " all the *creatures* of the Crown. He tumbles " about his unweildy bulk; he plays and " frolics in the ocean of royal bounty. " Huge as he is; and whilſt—"" he lies " floating many a rood ""—he is ſtill a *crea-* " *ture.* His ribs, his fins, his whalebone, his " blubber, the very ſpiracles through which " he ſpouts a torrent of brine againſt his " origin, and covers me all over with the " ſpray, every thing of him, and about him " *is from the throne.* Is it for him to queſtion " the diſpenſation of the royal favour."

Nor is the pamphlet merely an ill concealed attack upon that oppreſſion of the people which flows from the laviſh grants of Sovereigns to their Courtiers, but he lays violent hands upon hereditary honour, and ſtrips it of all title to reſpect.

" It would not be groſs adulation," he ſays, " but uncivil irony, to ſay, that he has " any public merit of his own to keep alive " the idea of the ſervices by which his vaſt " landed poſſeſſions were obtained. My me- " rits, Whatever they are, are original and " perſonal; his are derivative. It is his an- " ceſtor, the original penſioner, that has laid " up this inexhauſtible fund of merit, which " makes his Grace ſo very delicate and ex- " ceptious about the merit of all other grantes " of the Crown.——Why will his Grace, by " attacking me, force me reluctantly to com- " pare my little merit with that which obtain- " ed from the Crown, *theſe prodigies of profuſe* " *donation by which he tramples on the me-* " *diocrity of humble and laborious individuals?*"

What did Citizen Thelwall, Citizen Lee, or any of the moſt outrageous demagogues, whom our Miniſters have proſecuted with ſo much bitterneſs, ever aſſert that can be compared with the violence of this provocation to the multitude? He not merely expoſes theſe inordinant grants of the Crown as the ſource of popular miſery, but reviles all derivative merit, and holds hereditary pretenſions up to ſcorn. It is in vain that he talks of reverence for Kings, and Orders, and Property, when he thus brings all the artillery of his wit and raillery to bear againſt them.

If there be any emiſſaries from France in this kingdom—if there be any fund for ſedition—if it be true, as he ſays, that " the Re- " volutionary Harpies of France, ſprung from " Night and Hell, or from that chaotick an- " archy which generates equivocally "" all " monſtrous, all prodigous things;"" cukkoo " like, adultrouſly lay their eggs and brood " over, and hatch them in the neſt of every " neighbouring State," they cannot do better than employ the ſheets of this pamphlet, as an envelope to their eggs. If they are only induſtrious, and make thoſe ſheets " flut- " ter over our heads, and ſouſe down upon " our tables, they will leave nothing unrent, " unrified, unravaged, or unpolluted with " the ſlime of their filthy offalls!"

REPUBLICAN FETE.

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Proceſs-verbal of the Anniverſary fete of the Foundation, of the Republic, Celebrated in the Champ De-mars, the 1ſt. Vendemiaire (September 23d) 5th Year.

On the 1ſt Vendemiaire, (Sept. 23) in conformity to the law of the 3d Brumaire, (Oct. 24), and 28th Germinal, (April 17th), ordering that the Feſtival of the celebration of the foundation of the Republic ſhould on that day be annually celebrated in the Champ de Mars, the Central Bureau repaired thither to preſide over the ceremonies. The Executive Directory, proceeded by the Miniſters, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Staff took its Situation on the hill, in the midſt of the Conſtituted Authorities, Notwithſtanding the badneſs of the weather, a numerous concourſe of ſpectators occupied a part of the Amphitheatre adjoining the Military School. In the midſt of that part of the Circus, ſituated between the hill and the Military School, was raiſed a ſegment of the Zodiac, over which was diſplayed the ſign of the balance.

At four in the evening a diſcharge of artillery announced the commencement of the Fete. At the ſame moment the ſun, under the figure of Apollo, placed upon a cart drawn by twelve horſes, encircled by the hours, and followed by the four ſeaſons, advanced along the Arena, and made the circuit of it, beginning on the right, and returning to the hill, through the middle of the Circus, the carts were accompanied, preceeded, and followed by ſeveral groups of muſicians and detachments of the armed force. Soon after a ſecond diſcharge of artillery announced the arrival of the ſun at the ſign of the Balance, At this inſtant the emblems of Royalty, placed between the carts and the hill, tumbled down, and thus gave a view of the ſhaft of the column which ſuſtained the ſtatue of the French Republic, ſupported by the departmental faſces.

Then the ſoldiery, the ſame in number as thoſe of the departments, detached themſelves from the armed force, and formed a triple ring around the indiſſoluble faſces, A hymn, analogous to the object of the Feſtival, was performed in grand chorus; after which were proclaimed ſolemnly the names of thoſe Poets and Muſicians, whoſe talents had been employed on the eſtabliſhment of the National Feſtival. After this the preſident of the Directory pronounced a diſcourſe appropiate to the ſubject of the feſtival. Theſe ceremonies being concluded, the Executive Directory returned to the Military School, and the Conſtituted Authorities remained upon the hill. The ſound of Trumpets announced the commencement of the foot race.

The runners, dreſſed in waiſtcoat, white breeches, and a plume of feathers on the head, drew up in platoons, of twenty five each, and prepared to enter the City; on the ſignal being given, the two firſt platoons, each in a ſeparate line, ſhot forward in the turning grounds and ſoon reached the goal. The three that came in firſt were alone permitted to ſtart for the prize. All the other platoons ſprung forward in their turn, and the ſame order. The reſult was that out of the whole number eighteen competitors only were permitted to run the laſt race, which was to ſignalize the conquerors. In this deciſive race the Citizens Touten and Bacuee having firſt arrived at the goal, were proclaimed victors, and had the prizes adjudged to them.

Another ſignal proclaimed the chariot race, which had more novelty, and was more ſplendid than the former. The competitors mounted chariots, drawn by two French horſes, quitted the ſtarting poſt, went round the courſe of the circus and with the rapidity of lightning arrived at the point where they were to be rewarded with the crown of victory. Citizen Franconi, the father obtained the firſt prize, and Citizen Laurembruſſe, who kept very near him, was honoured with the ſecond. Next followed the horſe-racing. They ſtarted on a ſignal being given, and making the ſame circuit as in the former courſe, the prize was adjudged to young Carbonnel, already diſtinguiſhed for his addreſs, agility, and having gained a former victory. The ſecond prize was given to Citizen Jacqueſon.

The races ended with equeſtrian exerciſes by Citizen Fronconia, who received well-merited applauſe.—The ſports concluded; an order was given to remove the ſignals, and the ſpectators blended and fraternized with the Conſtituted Authorities the armed force, the victors in the games, and in ſhort, with all thoſe who were aſſembled in the circus. The whole ended with fire-works, and the illumination of the Military School, and the different avenues which led to the Champ de Mars.

GENERAL BOURNONVILLE's

Addreſs to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

" Brave Comrades!

" General Jourdan, who has ſo often conducted you to victory, is compelled to retire, and to ſubmit to a ſeperation from you; has health, impaired by a ſeries of labour and of fatigue, does not permit him to continue to exerciſe his accuſtomed care of you, and the Executive Directory charges me to replace him. I do not diſſemble, brave comrades, the difficulty of the taſk aſſigned me and I muſt depend upon your good will to ſecond my endeavours upon accepting a command which is ſo much the more arduous that the two banks of the Rhine are ſupplied with but weak reſources.—The firſt virtue which I ſhall aſk of you is patience; as for valour, you are Frenchmen, and the brave army of the Sambre and Meuſe has proved itſelf to be worthy of the character.

" Citizen Alexandre, the Commiſſary of Government, who will replace Citizen Joubart, is employed in providing the means of ſubſiſtance and other neceſſaries that you may require; he is active in every thing, he is buſy day and night, his anxiety is as great as my own, and you muſt be convinced that we ſhall ſpare no pains to procure for you at leaſt what is neceſſary, as much as circumſtances will permit.

" You muſt be ſenſible, my dear companions, that plunder leads to want, that want of food leads to want of ſubordination, and want of ſubordination to defeat. Will the army of the Sambre and Meuſe ſuffer the armies of the Rhine and Moſelle, and of Italy, to be covered with glory, while want of diſcipline renders it capable of conqering an enemy who has nothing to oppoſe to it but unvailing effrontery.

" Brave comrades, reſpect the inhabitants of the Country beyond the Rhine, and their properties; obey your Officers and your Generals; we reach the Mein; let us cut through it and fly to victory, and in a little time we ſhall be in want of nothing But leave to your Generals the care of providing for your ſubſiſtence; and far be from you the horrors committed by thoſe who have forſaken your ſtandards and abandoned you.

" Your Bretheren of the Army of the North are arrived, they burn with zeal to fight with you on all ſides, and to ſhare your warlike toils; let the moſt intimate union reign between you; let there be no other rivalſhip than that of glory, no other emulation than that of honor; let your redoubled blows beat down your enemies; they are enemies whom you have often beat, continue ſtill to vanquiſh them, and a glorious Peace will ſoon fix your ſucceſs and aſſure you of its reward. I have ſeen the brave army of the Sambre and Meuſe, I have ſeen it with that bold and martial countenance which charactizes the love of one's country, and the ambition of conqueſt; I am convinced that their is not left one plunderer under arms, and that the army is purified: let us prepare for new ſucceſſes, and depend upon it you ſhall find in me the ſame care the ſame tenderneſs that you experienced in General Jourdan, with whom I would have wiſhed only to ſhare the fatigue of the command: but my entreaties have been vain: I have not been able to preſerve him with you; his health has obliged him to retire. Believe me his good opinions are deeply imprinted upon my heart, and that I ſhall do every thing in my power to leſſen the regret I feel for his abſence.

" The General in Chief gives notice that he will not accept of any reſignation, and that he will conſider as deſerters all thoſe who retire without his permiſſion, and that he will denounce them as ſuch to country.

(Signed) BOURNONVILLE,
General in Chief."

In a late London Print, (The Oracle) under the head " *Field of Mars*", we find the two following paragraphs, addreſſed to the Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

It is ſubmitted, with the moſt reſpectful deference, whether the following ſuggeſtion in particular, might not admit of being improved, to the benefit and advantage of the Military Service; it being a moſt undoubted fact, within the perſonal knowledge, at leaſt, of every Commiſſion Broker. that children of nine or ten years af age, during a late inauſpicious period, obtained even the rank of Captain, by purchaſe, in new raiſed corps, or nominal regiments; although it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the exertion of activity, aſſiduity, and intelligence, is indiſpenſibly required to oromote, and ſtill more indiſpenſibly to create diſcipline—but qualification evidently ſeems to have been the moſt remote object in contemplation, more eſpecially where the attainment of ſuperion, and conſequently more eſſential rank to be taken in to conſideration; a report having, in the courſe of the paroxyſm alluded to, been in circulation, that a provident father had retained an adept, by proleſhion, in jobbing, to procure by purchaſe a Lieutenant Colonelcy for his ſon, then a Major, with ſtrict injunction, that it might be in corps which he would not ſoon be required to join, as it was his intention to keep him two or three years, longer at ſchool.

It is therefore, moſt humbly ſuggeſted, in order to obviate, in ſome meaſure, the pernicious effects of premature rank having by indirect means, been acquired, ſo as eventually to lead to further promotion by brevet or otherwiſe, to the manifeſt prejudice of officers, who may have been employed upon actual and ſevere ſervice, and who may have had not only a ſavage enemy, but alſo a ſtill more deſtructive climate to contend with, that confirmed or progreſſive rank in the army, ſhould originate from a ſtated age, or a regulated time of ſervice, under ſuch limitation as to admit of the perſons appointed being ſuppoſed, at leaſt, to be capable of diſcharging with propriety the ſeveral duties required of them, in their reſpective military ſituations.

An *incurable punſter* remarks it as a whimſical circumſtance, that the Soldiers of the Guards, who were taken up on ſuſpiſion of ſtealing the key and chain of the Chelſea *Water-works*, belong to the *Coldſtream* Regiment.

POLITICAL ARETHMETIC.

The whole number of Inhabitants of the earth is ſuppoſed to be about 1000 millions. and reckoning 35 years for a generation, the

Deaths in every year muſt be—	30,000,000
in every day — —	82,135
in every hour — —	3,422
in every minute — —	57

Suppoſing the earth to have exiſted 5700 years, there have been, ſince the creation, 171 generations ſince the deluge, 134—and ſince the Chriſtian æra, 53.

The following ſcale of population has been held tolerably correct; but from the want of regiſters in ſeveral of the countries eſtimated in it, the accuracy of the calculation is of courſe not to be vouched for throughout,

Any given ſqace which maintains in Iceland 1 man—maintains in Norway 3 men—Sweden 13—Turkey 36—Poland 52—Spain 63—Ireland 99—Switzerland 114—Scotland 119—Germany 127—England 152—France 153—Italy 172—Naples 192—Venice 196—Holland 224—Malta 1103.

Of 3125 deaths only one is of a perſon at the age of 100 years or upwards.

The proportion between the deaths of women and thoſe of men is as 100 to 108.

The greateſt number of deaths occur in the month of March, the next greateſt in Auguſt and September, and the leaſt in November, December, and February.

Of 1000 deaths, 250 are in winter, 289 in Spring, 225 in Summer, and 235 in Autumn, but in great Cities, like Paris a snd London, the greateſt number of deaths are in winter.

Of old perſons the number of thoſe who die in cold weather is to thoſe who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

The men capable of carrying arms are in general the fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

WOMAN.

The following idea of the formation of Woman is extracted from a Treatiſe, entitled Philoſophia de Univers, written by Dupont de Nemours.—Perhaps a more eloquent and delightful deſcription never came from the pen of man.

" Among the plants, the flower which is deſtined to produce fruit, I have formed in the moſt agreeable and brilliant ſhape, and finiſhed with the niceſt ſkill. Woman ſhall be the flower of human kind.

" Come to me all ye elements of Beauty, of grace, virtue, ſenſibility, beneficence, and gentleneſs, combine and arrange yourſelves to pleaſe and to enchant. Man I could from after my own image; for Woman I have no model, but in bright fancy. Let her be the moſt perfect of viſible creatures, and, if ſhe can, the moſt happy.

" Let her heart beat with a livelier pulſe than that of man. Let her live more in a leſs time, and yet that ſhe may enjoy a longer career, ſhe ſhall be good and uſeful to her laſt moment. Let her bleſs three generations. Let her conſtitute the happineſs of her lover, of her Children, and even of her grandchildren, and in each varying age let the tenderneſs ſhe inſpires be mingled with reſpect. Let her delicate nerves convey to every ſence rapid affections. Let her ſlender foot be proper for the dance, and her white hand to beſtow careſſes. Let her forbear to employ them profuſely in the ſwift courſe, and in labours too ſevere. Let her elegant form and her round limbs diſplay and inſpire temptation in all their movements. Let them be covered with a ſoft ſatin, not to be touched without inflaming the daring hand. Let her fine eyes be the mirror of her ſoul, in which the obſerver ſhall read an indulging and affecting kindneſs; even while ſhe drops them on the ground, let them betray her ſecret wiſhes. Let her breath diffuſe the perfumes of the peach. Let the gentle down be ſpread upon her cheeks; let them be coloured by an expreſſive vermillion which, in the emotion of a tender thought ingenuous ſhame ſhall diffuſe, even over her brow, modeſty. Let her enchanting boſom repreſent the celeſtial globes, of which a roſe bud ſhall form the magnetic pole. Let it offer to deſire its firſt enjoyment—its firſt nouriſhment to infancy; and let man ever remain in doubt, whether it has moſt contributed to the happineſs of the father or of the ſon. Let her long ringlets, flowing and yet bound, ſerve at once to ſo many charms as the veil and the ornament; let them be the ſhelter of the new born infant and when chance, but more when affection, ſhall divide them, let the lover feel as if along with them the heavens were opened."

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SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, — By Messrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, CALCUTTA; Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, MASULIPATAM; — Messrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES SINAN and CO. PONDICHERRY; Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, COLUMBO, Mr. P. SECLUNA, TRINCOMALLIE,—Mr [illegible]DRIDGE, COCHIN, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, at BOMBAY.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, *March 23d*, 1797.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary,

TUESDAY, *March* 7, 1797.

AT a period so critical as the present, when we are warranted in expecting every hour that intelligence from Bussorah will either communicate the general pacification of Europe or that the War under a new shape has broken out with redoubled violence, every information will be valued that can enable us to reason upon the probability of so interesting an alternative: what we are about to lay before the Public, coming under this description, we presume will require no better recommendation: this which involves the first steps of the negociations at Paris with the Declaration of War by Spain, that we have translated from the Journal de Frankfort, may almost be said to constitute the whole of the intelligence received on Saturday last by a Dingey, from the Gluph:—the speculations upon the Peace, to be found in the Paris Papers, we shall hereafter detail as an interesting comment upon the negociations: and shall be happy to observe that our Resident at Bussora has been justified in his expectation of its early approach; of which we understand he has been so firmly convinced, as to detain the Alert Cruiser to communicate the most speedy advices.

Beside a Packet from the Court of Directors to this Government, private letters have been received from London dated the 28th of October, the series of English News papers have extended to the 24th of the Month, and we have seen Continental Gazettes, down to the 10th of November.

The Françfort Journal, of the 10th. of November, contains a passage taken from the Leyden Gazette, wherein mention is made of the Squadron of Don Juan de Langara, consisting of seventeen vessels of the line, eight Frigates and a brig, quitting Cadiz, and falling in off Malaga, with an English division coming from Corsica, consisting of seven Men of War, of which they are said to have *Captured two, (Impregnable* 90 *Guns, Audacious* 74 *Guns,)* and the other five to have reached Gibraltar on the 5th. of October.

The next article that we think of importance to report, *is our Evacuation of the* ISLAND of CORSICA, a measure which it may be recollected has long been in contemplation; our authorities we shall reserve hereafter to detail.

A treaty of Peace has been concluded between the King of Naples and the French Republic, the terms however of this treaty offer little that is curious or interesting.

Victor Amadeus the King of Sardinia, paid the debt of nature on the 16th. of October, and has been succeeded by his son Charles Emanuel II. Prince of Piedmont, married to a Sister of the late King of France; remarkable for the observation he made to his Father when speaking of the irresistible progress of opinions, saying, *Ceux qui ont envie de regner n'ont qu'a se depecher.*

NEGOCIATIONS FOR PECAE,

Paris. 28th October.

The Government has just published the first steps of the Negociation opened between England and France. The two first pieces are little important; one is a Decree of the Directory for the expedition of Passports to Lord Malmesbury; the other is an order to invest Citizen Lacroix with sufficient powers to negociate and definitively to conclude a Peace with Great Britain; the following are the other pieces,

The Credentials delivered in copy by Lord Malmesbury, Envoy from England to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

George III. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all unto whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Seeing that the scourge of war for too long a time hath ravaged the different parts of the Globe, and sincerely animated with the desire of formally terminating so many disputes and dissentions, of restoring and consolidating the public tranquillity; We have resolved for this purpose to select a man capable of a negociation of this importance, and to invest him with our full authority to conclude so great a work; and having a confidence in the fidelity, talents, genius, penetration and experience of our faithful and dear Counsellor, James, BARON of MALMESBURY, Knight of the Most Honble. Order of the Bath; have named, made and constituted him, our true, certain and accredited Commissary PLENIPOTENTIARY, giving and granting him in every respect, full and entire power, faculty, and authority, charging him further with our general and especial orders; in such manner nevertheless, that the one shall not violate the other, on our part and in our name to unite and confer with the Minister or Ministers, Commissaries, and Plenipotentiaries of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, duly invested with a similar authority, as well as with the Ministers, Commissaries or Plenipotentiaries of other Princes and States, who may take part in the Present negociation, equally invested with the same authority? to treat with them jointly, or separately, to confer upon the means of re-establishing as soon as possible a *solid and durable* PEACE, *a* FRIENDSHIP *and sincere* CONCORD, to form any resolutions, and conclusions, to sign for us and in our name, such Conventions or Conclusions; to form in consequence any Treaty or Treaties or acts of whatever number and kind he shall judge necessary; to deliver and mutually to receive all other objects relative to the happy execution of the aforesaid work, to transact with the same powers, in the manner and form and with the same effect and validity that we might give, and make if We acted in Person: guaranteeing, and upon our Royal word promising, all and each transactions and conclusions which may be made, and done, by our aforesaid Plenipotentiary, shall be by us ratified, confirmed; accepted and adopted with the best good will; that we will never suffer whatever it may be, either totally, or partially to restrain or counteract them: and in order to give to the foregoing authority the greatest security and weight, we have affixed to these presents our Royal Sign Manual, opposite to the great Seal of Great Britain.

Memorial delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, by Lord Malmesbury.

His Britannic Majesty desires as he has already declared, to contribute as much as depends upon him towards the re-establishing the public tranquillity, and operating by conditions of Peace, just, and permanent, the future repose of Europe. His Majesty conceives that the best method to attain as speedily as possible this salutary end, will be to agree in the commencement of the Negociation, the General principle which ought to serve as the Basis of the definitive arrangments.

The first object of pacific Negociations usually involves the restitutions and cessions which the Parties respectively have mutually to demand of each other, in consequence of the events of the war.

GREAT BRITAIN, *from an uninterrupted success of her* MARITIME WAR, perceives herself under no necessity of calling for a restitution from France, from which on the contrary she has taken establishments and colonies of the greatest importance, and of an almost incalculable value.

But in return, FRANCE has made upon the CONTINENT of Europe, CONQUESTS, to which His Majesty can be so much the less indifferent, as in them the most important interests of his People, and the most sacred engagements of his crown, are found essentially involved.

The magnanimity of the King, his inviolable good faith, and his desire to restore the repose of so many nations, induces him to consider in this state of things, the means of settling conditions of Peace, just and equitable to all the belligerent Powers, and proper to secure for the future the general tranquillity; It is upon this footing then that he proposes to negociate, by offering to compensate to France by proportionate restitutions the arrangements which she will be called upon to consent to, in order to satisfy the just demands of His Majesty's Allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

In making this first overture, His Majesty reserves himself hereafter to explain in a more ample manner upon the application of this principle to the different objects of which there may be a question between the respective parties; It is this application which will form the subject of discussions, upon which His Majesty has authorised his Ministers to enter as soon as the principle shall be agreed upon to be adopted for the general basis of negociation. But His Majesty cannot refrain from declaring, that if this generous and equitable offer be not accepted, or if unhappily the discussions which should follow, fail in the desired effect, neither this general proposition, nor those more in detail which may result from it, shall be regarded in any case as points agreed to and determined upon by His Majesty.

(*Signed*) MALMESBURY,
Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

Paris, 24th October 1796.

Report of the Executive Directory by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the 4th of Brumaire, and the 5th Year of the French Republic.

The Executive Directory having invested me with full Powers to treat of the Peace with Great Britain, I had yesterday (the 3d of Brumaire) my first conference with Lord Malmesbury, Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty. He delivered me the original of his powers sealed with the seal of Great Britain, and certified the Copy which he had previously addressed to me unsigned, and which I have laid before the Directory; I reciprocally exhibited my Powers and delivered him a certified Copy. It was then agreed that the originals should be exchanged, until the definitive construction of Articles, and before their signature.

We entered upon business: Lord Malmesbury presented me with the memorial which I submit to the Directory; I observed to him, that speaking in the name of the Allies of Great Britain and stipulating their interests, he was doubtless furnished with their Powers and instructions. He answered that he was not, but when the Directory should explain themselves u[illegible] the principle laid down in his Memori[illegible]d expedite Couriers to give an a[illegible]ifferent Courts of the St[illegible] Negociations, and to receive their orders. I asked him if he could at least lay down the principle of retrocession which concerned the Republic and the Government of Great Britain: he answered that after the Directory shall have explained themselves he would expedite a Courier and demand instructions upon this Head: I now thought it my duty to confine myself to telling Lord Malmesbury, that I should lay his Memorial before the Executive Directory, that I should receive their orders and acquaint him with the result.

(*Signed,*) CHARLES LACROIX.

The Answer of the Executive Directory to the Memorial of Lord Malmesbury.

Paris the 5th Brumaire, and the 5th year of the Republic.

The Executive Directory, charges the Minister for Foreign Affairs to deliver to Lord Malmesbury the following Answer.

The Executive Directory sees with pain that at the moment in which it hoped the near return of Peace between the French Republic and His Britannic Majesty, the proposition of Lord Malmesbury offers but dilatory and distant means of bringing the war to a conclusion.

The Directory observes that if Lord Malmesbury had desired to treat separately, as he is formally authorized by the terms of his Credentials, the negociations might have been considerably abridged; that the necessity of balancing with the Interest of the two Powers, those of the ALLIES of Great Britain, multiplies combinations, increases difficulties, tends to the formation of a CONGRESS, of which the forms are always known to be slow, and requires the intervention of Powers, which have hitherto testified no desire of interposing, and which have not given to Lord Malmesbury himself, according to his own declaration, any power to stipulate for them.

Thus then without prejudging against the intentions of Lord Malmesbury; without pronouncing that his Declaration does not appear to accord with the Powers delegated to him in his Credentials; without supposing that he may have received *secret instructions*, calculted to counteract the effect of his ostensible powers; without pretending in short that the double object of the British Government, has been to remove by general propositions, the partial propositions of the other Powers, and to obtain from the English people, the means of continuing the War, by throwing upon the Republic the odium of a delay of which itself has induced the necessity; the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY cannot dessemble that the proposition of Lord Malmesbury *is no other, unless under more amicable forms, than the renewal of the overture made last year by* MR. WICKHAM, and that it holds out but *a remote hope* of Peace.

The Executive Directory observes further with regard to the principle of the retrocession advanced by Lord Malmesbury, that this principle vaguely and endependently presented, cannot serve as the basis of Negociations; that superior to every thing ought to be considered the common necessity of *a just and solid peace*, the political balance which these absolute retrocessions might disturb, and then the means which the Belligerent Powers possess, the one of preserving the Conquests made when she was supported by a great number of Allies now detached from the Coalition; the other of recovering them when those who were lately her enemies are become almost all, either her immediate Allies or at least neuter.

The Executive Directory however, animated by an ardent desire of stopping the scourge of war and to prove that it refuses no means of reconciliation, declares that as soon as Lord Malemsbury shall shew to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, sufficient authority from the Powers allied with Great Britain, to stipulate for their respective interests, and their promise to subscribe to whatever may be concluded in their name, the Executive Directory will hasten to answer to the precise propositions which shall be made, and that all difficulties shall be removed as much as shall be consistent with the safety and the dignity of the Republic.

(*Signed*) REVELLIERY LEPAUX.
President.

DECLARATION OF WAR,

BETWEEN

SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

MADRID. 15*th of October.*

His Majesty has sent round to all his Council, a Decree of the following tenor:

One of the principal motives which determined me to conclude a Peace with the French Republic, as soon as its Government had begun to take a regular and a stable form, was the manner in which I had been treated by Great Britain throughout the War; and the natural distrust of the future which the experience of its want of faith had necessarily inspired, and which it began to manifest at the most critical moment of the first Campaign, in the conduct of Admiral Hood toward my Squadron at Toulon, where he employed himself in the destruction of every thing which he could not carry away; and afterward in the expedition which he made against the Island of Corsica, an expedition undertaken without the knowledge of, and which he even concealed from Don Juan de Langara, while they were together at Toulon.

The same want of faith the English Ministry suffered clearly to appear in its silence upon all negociations with the other Powers; particularly in the treaty concluded the 19th of November 1794, with the United States of America, without any regard to my Rights upon which they were well instructed. It was also observable in their repugnance to adopt my plans and my ideas tending to accelerate the termination of the war, and in the vague answer given by Lord Grenville to my Ambassador, the Marquis del Campo, when he called upon him for aids to continue it. I was confirmed in my conviction of good faith by the injustice with which they appropriated the rich cargo of the Spanish Ship the *Santiago* or the *Ackels*, first taken by the French and then retaken by an English Squadron, which ought to have been restored according to the agreement between my Secretary of State and Lord St. Helens, Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty; subsequently by the detention of all the warlike ammunition embarked upon Dutch vessels, for the equipment of my Squadrons; always affecting difficulties that might remove the duty of restitution: in short I was no longer permitted to doubt the English insincerity after learning the frequent landing of their vessels upon the Coast of Peru and Chili in order to carry on a contraband trade, and to reconnoitre the country, under pretext of the Whale Fishery; a privilege which they pretend to have been granted by the Convention of Nootka: such were the steps taken by the English Ministry to cement these ties of Amity and reciprocal confidence which it had professed to entertain towards Spain by the Treaty of the 24th May 1793.

Since I have made Peace with the French Republic, I have not only had the strongest motives to suspect in England the intention of attacking my American possessions, but I have further received immediate insults which persuaded me that the Ministry were desirous to compel me to adopt a measure adverse to the general interests of humanity, torn by the bloody war which desolates Europe, for the cessation of which I have never ceased to offer my good offices, and to testify my constant solicitude.

In fact England has displayed its intentions; has clearly discovered its project to seize my possessions by sending to the Antilles considerable forces, and particularly destined against St. Domingo, in order to prevent its re-union with the French Territory, as the Proclamations of its Generals on that Island evidently demonstrate. It has also manifested its intentions by the establishments which its Commercial Companies have formed upon the Banks of the Missouri in North America; with a design of penetrating through that country even to the South Sea: in short by the conquest it has made in South America of the Colony of Demerary belonging to the Dutch, and of which the advantageouts possession will enable them to make themselves masters of more important posts.

But they no longer permitted me to doubt the hostility of their projects, when I considered the frequent outrage done to my Flag, the violence committed in the Mediterranean by their Frigates, which have gone so far as to carry off Soldiers coming from Genoa to Barcelona, upon Spanish Vessels to complete my Armies: the Piracies and the Vexations which the Corsican and Anglo-Corsican Privateers protected by the English Government of that Island have practiced upon the Spanish trade in the Mediterranean; even upon the coasts of Catalonia, and the detention of different Spanish Ships laden with Sqanish property, carried into England upon the most frivolous grounds; especially of the rich Cargo of the Spanish Frigate *Minerva*, upon which an embargo was laid in a manner the most humiliating to my Flag, and of which the restitution could not be obtained, although it had been proved before competent Tribunals, that this rich cargo was Spanish property. Lastly the insult offered to my Ambassador, Don Simon de Las Casas, by the Court in London, which decreed his arrest upon the demand of a small sum claimed by a Ship Owner.

The Spanish Territory has in fact been violated in a most insufferable manner upon the Coasts of Galicia and Allicante, by the English Brig the *Cameleon, Kangaroon:* still more; Capt. George Vaughan, commanding the *Alarm* Frigate, behaved in a manner equally insolent and scandalous upon the Island of Trinidade, where he landed, drums, beating and colours flying, to attack the French, and obtain satisfaction for the injuries which he pretended to have received; disturbing by this violence the rights of my Sovereignty, and the tranquillity of that Island.

In all these Insults, as serious as they are unheard of, that Nation has proved to the Universe that it knows no other laws than the aggrandizement of its Commerce; and by its despotism, which has exhausted my patience and my moderation, it obliges me, as well to support the honor of my Crown, as to protect my people against its insults, to declare War against the King of England, his Kingdom, and his Vessels, and to give orders to take all necessary measures for the defence of my domains, of my well beloved subjects, and to repel the Enemy.

Done at the Palace of St. Lawrence, the 5th. of October, 1796.

Signed with the Hand of the King, and the Secretary of the Council of War.

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